

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 9, 1887.

ACCIDENT ON THE NEW ALBANY RAILROAD.—The train for this city on the New Albany railroad met with quite a serious accident on Tuesday, at the West bridge, about three miles distant from Lafayette. As the train was approaching the bridge, some thirty yards this side of it, the wheels of the tender and baggage-car from some cause flew off the track, and on reaching the middle of the bridge the car turned over and was precipitated into the bed of the river, a distance of nearly thirty feet, breaking it entirely to pieces. The locomotive succeeded in getting across and maintaining itself on the track, dragging the tender after it, and tearing up the track at a terrible rate. There was but one passenger-car, which was detached at the time the baggage-car went over, and kept its place on the track. The following persons were severely injured: Jno. T. Baccus, Alexander Flack, Albert Knapper, Mrs. Samantha Tucker, and Conductor Drought.

Mr. Spence, Minister of the United States at Constantinople, arrived in Bucharest a short time ago. He of course immediately paid a visit to the caiman, but ten days passed away and without the latter returning it. The American was offended, especially as he knew the caiman was accustomed to pay frequent visits to the East Austrian Colonel, and sent one of his legation to demand explanations; but that gentleman presented himself several times at the palace, without being received. Two evenings back, at Sir H. Bulwer's weekly reception, the caiman, finding himself near Mr. Spence, extended him the hand, but Mr. Spence declined to receive it. The caiman then said that he had excuses to make to Mr. Spence, and the latter replied, "You have indeed, sir!" and turned his back on him. The day after, the caiman paid a visit to the American Minister.

NOVEL SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.—A new idea has been developed in the school line. S. N. Botsford, of Whitewater, Ct., has established a school for mechanical instruction, as well as educational, in one of the rural districts of Connecticut. The articles to be manufactured are toys. Each pupil is required to work a few hours each day in the factory with his hands; after which, he goes into the school and works some hours with his head. The project of uniting pleasing physical occupation with the mental is new, and appears, on first thought, desirable; besides, some youngsters, who have a taste that way, may initiate themselves into quite good trades.

Several works have been published in England lately upon the Chinese. Sir John Davis has issued a "General Description of that Empire and its Inhabitants." Robert Fortune has published "A Residence among the Chinese," a narrative of scenes and adventures during a visit to that country. M. Huc's recent "Travels in China" had graphic pictures of the domestic life and political institutions of that people. Fortune gives the following picture of the market:

For half a mile this street was literally crowded with articles of food. Fish, pork, fowls, ducks, vegetables of many kinds, and the fruits of the season, lined its sides. Mushrooms were abundant and excellent. Frogs seemed much in demand. They are brought in tubs and baskets, and the vender employs himself in skinning them as he sits making sales. He takes up the frog in his left hand, and with a knife, held in his right, chops off the forepart of its head. The skin is then drawn over the body, and down to the feet, which are chopped off and thrown away. The poor frog, still alive, but headless, skinned, and without feet, is then thrown into another tub, and the operation is repeated on the rest in the same way. Every now and then the artist lays down his knife and takes up his scales to weigh these animals for his customers, and make his sales. Everything—gold or silver, geese or frogs—is sold by weight.

Raw tea-leaves—just plucked from the bushes—are also exposed in this market. They sold at from three to five farthings a pound; and, as it takes about four pounds of raw leaves to make one pound of tea, it follows that the price paid was at the rate of from three pence to five pence a pound; but to this must be added the expense of manipulation. In this manner the inhabitants of large towns in China who have no tea-farms of their own can buy the raw leaves in the market, and manufacture the beverage for themselves.

He thus describes a procession to a fair: There were long trains of coolies, loaded with fruits and vegetables; there were hawkers, with their wares and sweetmeats to tempt the young; while, now and then, passed a thrifty housewife, carrying a web of cotton cloth, woven at home, and to be sold at the fair. More gaily dressed than any of these were small parties of coolies, limping along on their small feet, each one carrying a long staff in her hand to steady her, and to help her along the mountain road. Behind each of these parties comes an attendant coolie, carrying a basket of provisions, and any other little article required during their journey.

A dramatic performance varied the proceedings of the day: In the afternoon the play began, and attracted its thousands of happy spectators. The subscribers, or those who gave the play, had a raised platform, about twenty yards from the front of the stage, for themselves and their friends. The public occupied the ground in front and sides of the stage, and to steady her, and to help her along the mountain road. Behind each of these parties comes an attendant coolie, carrying a basket of provisions, and any other little article required during their journey.

Chinese theatricals are the most primitive entertainments in the Celestial Empire. There are no dresses, no scenes. A table and a few chairs on the platform constitute the properties, and the gist of the story is generally a piece of comical love-making, diversified by sham sword fights, amid a tremendous uproar of gongs and timbrels.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.—The United States are composed of thirty-one States and nine Territories. They contain a population of 27,000,000, of whom 23,000,000 are white.

The extent of sea coast is 12,550 miles.

The length of the ten principal rivers is 20,000 miles.

The surface of the five great lakes is 90,000 square miles.

The number of miles of railroad in operation is 30,000, which cost \$78,000,000.

The length of canals is 5,000 miles.

It contains the longest railroad on the globe—the Illinois Central—which is 784 miles.

The annual value of its agricultural productions is \$200,000,000.

No most valuable production is Indian Corn, which yields annually 40,000,000 bushels.

The amount of registered and enrolled tonnage is 4,807,000.

The amount of capital invested in manufactures is \$600,000,000.

The annual amount of its internal trade is \$600,000,000.

The value of farms and live stock is \$500,000,000.

Its mines of gold, copper, lead, and iron are among the richest in the world.

The value of gold produced is \$100,000,000.

The surface of its coal fields is 128,181 square miles.

Within her borders are 80,000 schools, 5,000 academies, 234 colleges, and 3,800 churches.

GAMING AND BANKRUPTCY.—The British Parliament, in a recent act, has provided that the loss of more than £20 in one day by gaming, or than £200 in the year preceding insolvency, shall bar a bankrupt's title to obtain his certificate. The offense brings the culprit within the scope of the penal clauses, and is punished at the discretion of the commissioner in the same manner as the perpetration of fraud, reckless trading, or any other mercantile misdemeanor. One of the commissioners of bankruptcy has extended the rule to apply to "time bargains" in stock.

Mr. W. C. Mann, formerly of Tennessee, was killed at Rockport, Hot Springs county, Ark., recently, by a man named Harris, who was acquitted.

THE GOLD QUESTION.—Under this head the Paris Revue Contemporaine publishes an interesting paper, in which the author, M. Levasseur, proceeding from statistical data already brought forward, and the basis of the public by various previous writers, arrives at the following preliminary results:

1. The general rise in the price of provisions and merchandise proceeds from four causes, two of which, viz: war and bad harvests, are transitory, while the other two, the development of manufactures and an increased supply of gold, are permanent in their effects. 2. The rise chiefly affects provisions and such articles as are produced in limited quantities. 3. It is much less perceptible in manufactured articles. 4. It is greater in England than in France. 5. It cannot transgress a certain limit, at which it is stopped by competition, until prices descend to the same level among all civilized nations. 6. Before this limit is attained the rise is for some time artificially exaggerated by the retail dealer. 7. The rise in France and England has been favorable both to the merchant and the agriculturist. 8. Salaries do not increase in proportion to the price of provision; consequently the rise has been detrimental to those who live upon fixed incomes daily become poorer.

As a set-off to these evils the author remarks upon the benefits arising from an increased influx of gold, and shows that, although in theory an article of commerce might be expected to rise in price exactly in proportion to the increase of the circulating medium, such is not practically the case, because this proportional rise meets with its check in the stimulus given to production by the increasing demand consequent upon a greater abundance of means.

The difference between the influx of precious metal and the amount of rise which it has produced, therefore, constitutes a real increase in public wealth. Thus in England, deducting the effects of the scarcity, which are transitory, the largest rise does not exceed twenty-five per cent. In France, where the effects of bad harvests have been most severely felt and may be stated at seventy-five per cent., the rise at ributable to the influx of gold is also limited to twenty-five per cent.; now, the influx of gold has been upwards of fifty per cent.; therefore, an addition has been made to the permanent wealth of the country of at least one-half of the new amount of gold introduced.

Whether and at what period the civilized world will be saturated with the precious metal M. Levasseur does not undertake to decide, but he thinks that that period is still far distant, and that the activity of our manufactures, the immense increase of our commercial intercourse, and the civilization which, through the instrumentality of gold, has so rapidly sprung up in California and Australia, will enable us for many years to come to absorb the produce of the gold fields without being made sensible of any unusual depreciation of the currency.

We will not follow M. Levasseur through the numerous statistical details into which he subsequently enters in order to explain the great phenomenon of our day, viz: the disappearance of silver in proportion as gold flows in, a circumstance more severely felt in France than elsewhere; but we cannot omit to state that, in his opinion, it is the arbitrary proportion of value legally adopted in the latter country (fifteen and a half of silver to one of gold), a proportion permanently upheld between two metals the relative value of which is subject to constant change, that France owes the melancholy privilege of always being a rich mine of speculation either for her gold or her silver. The author now inquires which of the two metals ought to be chosen for a standard.

The French law, indeed, establishes five grammes of silver at 90th of the unit value, but it also sanctions gold as a legal tender; and whichever of the two metals be preferred, this preference is sure to give an unfair advantage to the holder either of gold or silver, as the case may be. One of the great arguments against gold is its present depreciation; but who can tell whether silver may not, at a distant period, undergo a similar depreciation? The production of gold appears inexhaustible at present; but on the other hand, has not M. de Humboldt predicted, from personal observation, and positive scientific data, that a day would come when the silver mines of America would be worked along a line of 12,000 kilometers? Again, the production of silver depends on that of mercury; what if new mines of that metal, hitherto unsuspected, were shortly discovered? Since the discovery of mines of mercury in California the price of that substance has fallen from 77.44 to 22.93c., equivalent to a fall of six per cent. in the value of silver. Hence there is no reason to conclude that silver will always retain its stability requisite for a standard of value. But even if it were France still in a condition to dictate the law? Has not the commercial interest already declared in favor of gold? Since 1848 the mints of France have coined 2,243 millions of francs of gold, and the quantity is daily increasing. Hence the question is no longer a matter of choice, and commerce alone will complete the revolution itself, unless the State at length resolve to legalize a state of things which is already beyond its control.

(From the Boston Advertiser, July 5.)

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT BOSTON.—Four Persons Killed and Two Others Injured.—At the exhibition of fireworks on the common on the evening of the 4th, two iron mortars were used in discharging rocket shells, and two men were specially employed in firing them. In one of the mortars a shell was inserted, and the fuse was lighted by a young man named Patrick Cook, who, in the excitement almost instantly scattering his pipe in every direction. One of them struck young Cook on the left shoulder and face, breaking every bone with which it came in contact, although to outward appearance there was no injury except a cut on the face. Cook lived about five minutes, but spoke no word. He was nineteen years of age, and had been in the employ of the pyrotechnists, James G. Hovey & Co., for nine or ten years. He leaves a widowed mother and two sisters and a brother who were dependent upon him for support.

Another piece of the mortar struck the face of a boy named John Mahar, who was sitting on the corner of the enclosure, about a rod and a half from the mortar. He fell back dead. He was fourteen years of age, and the son of John Mahar, tailor, of No. 2 Hartford place.

A third piece went over the enclosure and struck Mr. Asa Libby in the breast. He was taken in a carriage to his residence in West Cedar street, but died on the way. He was about forty years of age, and leaves a wife living in East Bristol, Me. He was a cabinet-maker, doing business in Cambridge street, assisted by two sons, who are now with their mother, having gone home to spend the 4th. The bereaved family will not receive intelligence of his death till this morning.

Another piece struck Mr. George P. Tewksbury, who was standing within the enclosure three hundred feet from the mortar. His face and head were horribly torn, and though he was taken to the hospital and immediately received medical treatment, died in the course of the night. Tewksbury was formerly harbor-master of Boston. He leaves a wife and seven children. We should think he was about 45 years of age.

Mr. Wyzeman Marshall, the tragedian, was standing near Mr. Tewksbury, and was struck on the left cheek and neck by another piece of the mortar. The wound swelled very much, but it is not considered dangerous. He is at his home, 26 North Russell street.

Wm. Robinson, son of John W. Robinson, stevedore, residing at 59 Hull street, was sitting on the fence near the Mahar boy, and was struck in the breast by a piece of the mortar. Dr. Townsend attended him and thinks he will recover.

A LESSON TO A SCOLDING MOTHER.—A little girl, who had witnessed the perplexity of her mother on a certain occasion when her fortitude gave way under severe trial, said:

"Mother, does God ever fret or scold?"

The query was so abrupt and startling it arrested the mother's attention almost with a shock.

"Why, Lizzie, what makes you ask that question?"

"Why, God is good—you know you used to call him the 'Good Man,' when I was little—and I should like to know if he ever scolded."

"No, child, no."

"Well, I am glad he don't; for scolding always makes me feel so bad, even if it is not me in fault. I don't think I could love God much if he scolded."

The mother felt rebuked before her simple child. Never had she heard so forcible a lecture on the evils of scolding. The words of Lizzie sank deep in her heart, and she turned away from the innocent face of her little one to hide the tears that gathered in her eyes. Children are quick observers; and Lizzie, seeing the effect of her words, hastened to inquire:

"Why do you cry, mother? Was it naughty for me to ask so many questions?"

"No, love, it was all right. I was only thinking how bad I had been to scold so much, when my girl could hear and be troubled by it."

"O, no, mamma, you are not bad; you are a good mamma; only I wish there were not so many bad things to make you fret and talk like you did just now. It makes me feel away from you so far, as if I could not come near you, as I can when you smile and are kind; and O, I sometimes fear I shall be put off so far I never can get back again."

"O Lizzie, don't say that," said the mother, unable longer to repress the tears that had been struggling in her eyes. The child wondered what could so affect its parent but, in a timely way, it was a case requiring sympathy, she reached up and laid her little arms about her mother's neck and whispered:

"Mamma, dear, do I make you cry? Do you love me?"

"O, yes, I love you more than I can tell," replied the parent, clasping the child to her bosom. "And I will try never to scold again before my little sensitive girl."

"O, I am so glad. I can get so near to you when you don't scold; and do you know, mother, I want to love you so much."

This was an effectual lesson, and the mother felt the force of that passage of scripture, "Out of the mouths of babes have I ordained strength." She never scolded again.

A CANADIAN JURY FIGHTING FOR A VERDICT.—A rather hard story is told by the Aylmer Times of the 24th, respecting the depravity of a jury, which, if true, is certainly deplorable. A man named Landers was charged with murder at the last sitting of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Ottawa, held at Aylmer last week, and was put upon his trial for the crime. The case is reported thus:

"Deceased came to Landers's grocery under the influence of liquor and demanded some drink; Landers refused, and he insisted; the prisoner took an iron poker to strike him with, but was prevented; he then took up a stick, which was taken from him; he then ran for an axe; this also he was persuaded or compelled to abandon; lastly, he took up a club of cordwood, four feet in length and three inches thick, and struck deceased a blow which felled him to the earth, and made effort to follow it up by others till he was prevented. Deceased was carried from his door insensible and died immediately after."

The jury, after retiring, it seems, could not agree; some were for convicting the prisoner, others manslaughter, others common assault, and it is thought some were for clearing him altogether. Finding that there was no prospect of their agreeing, those who were for convicting the prisoner for the capital offense offered to compound the matter by bringing in a verdict of manslaughter; but this would not be agreed to, eight of them holding out for a verdict of common assault.

Of course such a proposition could not be agreed to, and they all agreed to resort to a "toss up," which resulted in favor of a verdict of manslaughter. Yet still eight of the twelve would not submit to the result of their own proposal. Then was proposed an extraordinary measure for the decision of a verdict, viz: that they should divide and fight across a table, six against six, the winning party to dictate a verdict. For some reason best known to themselves, this proposal was not adopted, and, as they could not agree upon a verdict, they were discharged, and the prisoner remained until the next sitting of the court. The Times says that the jury, during the course of their deliberations, occasionally indulged themelves in singing and dancing reels.

MARRIAGE IN PERSIA.—The last number of the London Quarterly Review contains an interesting article on Persia. Among the topics touched on is that of marriage. Marriages in Persia are of two kinds, viz: the Shiite law—one permanent and binding, unless dissolved by formal divorce, the other contracted for a period not exceeding ninety years. A husband in Persia can thus enjoy a freehold or leasehold tenure of his wife. The permanent marriage is called "Akd," and the wife "A Kdee." It is the most honorable form of marriage contract recognized by the Mohammedan law, the number of wives of this class being limited, not by distinct ordinance, but by a recommendation of the Prophet, to four.

The leasehold tenure is called "Seegha," or "Seegha," and is a temporary contract. But though the term may be so far extended, the limit is generally of a shorter duration. It is said to be not difficult to find Mulhars, or men of the law, in the principal cities, who are ready, for a consideration, to make out the "Seegha" for a year, a month, a week, or even a day. The excesses to which a custom of this kind, tolerated if not sanctioned by the law, must lead, can readily be imagined.

The facility of divorce, afforded not only in Persia but in all Mohammedan countries, destroys the sanctity of the marriage relation, and weakens the domestic ties. Among the upper and most educated classes, resort is seldom had to the privileges of divorce, and the man who divorces his wife and the woman who marries a divorced woman are regarded with disfavor. But among the poorer classes and the Arabs, divorces are of frequent occurrence. The repetition three times of a certain form of word suffices to dissolve a marriage, and the most trifling quarrel often leads to a divorce. Christianity alone elevates woman to her proper sphere and dignity; and in its elevating and purifying influences we have the evidence of its divine origin.

COURTSHIP BY ADVERTISEMENT.—One cannot avoid being amused, at times, by the absurdities of matrimonial advertisements as they appear in London and New York. The incongruous mixture of love and lucre, business and sentiment, vanity and levity, innocence and impudence, which form the staple of this sort of diplomacy, is quite as diverting as the most comical farce invented by the playwrights. We have before us at this moment several specimens of this kind of literature which are well worthy of republication. Here is an advertisement from "A young gentleman of New York," who wishes to form a matrimonial alliance with a young lady not over sixteen years of age. She must be pretty, well developed, of undoubted respectability, &c. Modest young gentleman that, but a cunning dog notwithstanding. "Not over sixteen" by any means, for if she is old enough to have arrived at years of discretion, she is quite as diverting as the most comical farce invented by the playwrights. We have before us at this moment several specimens of this kind of literature which are well worthy of republication. Here is an advertisement from "A young gentleman of New York," who wishes to form a matrimonial alliance with a young lady not over sixteen years of age. She must be pretty, well developed, of undoubted respectability, &c. Modest young gentleman that, but a cunning dog notwithstanding. "Not over sixteen" by any means, for if she is old enough to have arrived at years of discretion, she is quite as diverting as the most comical farce invented by the playwrights.

THE best article ever invented for keeping butter hard and sweet in all weather, and a handsome ornament for the table, received from the manufacturer and for sale by

FLETCHER & BENNETT,
122 Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

MASONIC REGALIA. suited to the different degrees, a new and beautiful lot recently received, also Masonic Jewels, can be had at the

Jewelry Store of
W. M. KENDRICK,
71 Third st.

CELEBRATED

PIANO-FORTES.

TRIPP & CRAGG,

SOLE AGENTS,

109 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Musical Merchandise and Publishers of Sheet Music.

BOYS AND YOUTHS' STRAW AND SOFT HATS of the latest styles, plain and fancy colors, in store and for sale low for cash by

FRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,
460 Main st.

DRESS HATS. Mole-skin, Beaver, and Cashmere of our own manufacture, ready for our sale this morning. FRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 460 Main st.

DRUGS. Pure and genuine. FRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 460 Main st.

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"WOODLAND CREAM."—A Pomade for Beautifying the Hair—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing Ladies' Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright and glossy appearance. It causes Gentlemen's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the Hair the appearance of being fresh shampooed. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed. PETTIBONE & CO.,

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June 25 1887

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